

BUTTE'S THOUSANDS TO THE RESCUE

We have just received authentic news from the socialistic and revolutionary sources of the grand demonstration in Columbia Gardens, Butte, August 8, on behalf of the labor martyrs in Caldwell jail. No adequate idea can be gained of it from the reluctant and trembling capitalist sheets who in spite of their unwillingness were compelled to devote several columns each to it.

No other labor event in the history of Butte can compare with, in point of numbers, in enthusiasm, in class loyalty and in the unmistakable glorious spirit of proletarian revolution. Proletarian Butte emptied itself into Columbia Gardens, surged round the speakers and rocked and swayed like the billows of the ocean as the tale of capitalistic outrages was unfolded and the hopes and the aspirations of the proletariat were portrayed.

A Vast Multitude.

Says the principal speaker afterwards describing the event, "As far as the eye could see or the voice could carry was a swaying upturned sea of determined eager forces and wherever the true words of revolution resounded from the speakers stand, voices to the right of us, voices to the left of us, voices in front of us and voices behind us volleyed and thundered."

The audience was magnificent, well poised, determined. In the narrative and descriptive part of the address the interest was of remarkably quiet intensity; whenever conclusions were drawn, or revolutionary or class sentiment expressed the applause was spontaneous, thunderous and prolonged.

I never before saw in the upturned faces of a multitude such a quiet in-

tense determination."

Great Preparations.

True to that large and generous scale upon which Butte unions always do things the event was advertised in a most lavish manner. The Montana State band was employed the day of the event at a cost of \$150. True to their interests the Amalgamated and the petty business interests attempted to keep the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly from engaging Columbia Gardens and so successful were they that it was only two or three days before the event that the place was secured and the victory was the triumph rather of the business cupidity of the street car lines than any other cause.

Enthusiasm Conquers Weather.

The day broke stormy but the storm of elements only presaged that greater human storm which was to sweep into Columbia Gardens. In spite of the weather the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the place of meeting shortly after noon and from 1 o'clock until night the street cars were taxed to their fullest capacity to carry the throngs to the meeting. The storm seemed to gather rather than to disperse the crowd. Thousands of men, women and children were packed around the speakers stand and although as the meeting progressed the storm increased until the rain came down in torrents, the brave class-loyal women preferred a drenching to a desertion of their colors and remained to the last.

The Event Significant.

The event was significant in a score of ways. It was the greatest labor demonstration Butte has ever seen. The women were unusually in evidence. All

socialist or revolutionary sentiment was immediately understood and brought out spontaneous applause. Near the close of meeting when Mr. O'Malley was about to be introduced, the rainstorm increased to a deluge and it was proposed to dismiss the meeting. Immediately a hundred lusty throats roared, "No, let's hear O'Malley; a little thing like rain won't stop us when we can hear some good arguments on the cause we have espoused."

Comrade Dalton made the revolutionary speech of his life and it is significant that all the socialist or revolutionary parts of it were censored by all the Butte and Anaconda daily papers. When the clear, sharp and defiant resolutions were read and adopted, at the end of the meeting the human response completely drowned the band.

W. S. Dalton.

Dalton's speech was a socialistic or working class interpretation of the significance of the crime and the situation that confronts the working class and had the true revolutionary ring to it. "It is the working class," he said, "that is in jail in the person of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone." "This is not a partisan meeting," said he, "but it is unmistakably political. I note your politics from your applause and only ask that you vote as you clap. Thunderous applause greeted this happy hit."

"We have met here today to protest as American citizens against one of the most dastardly outrages ever attempted in this country. We have seen legislatures debauched and courts prostituted to serve the vile interests of the plutocracy. The buying and selling of law-makers and law enforcers has become so

common that it no longer arouses much comment, but when the governors of two states, assisted by a Pinkerton cut-throat, trample on the most sacred and necessary rights of American citizens, with the openly avowed purpose of assassination, it is time we should take steps to rebuke these official anarchists and re-establish the rule of law and prove to the world that the common people have certain rights which the plutocrats must respect."

After reviewing the crimes perpetrated against labor in the Pennsylvania coal fields, Homestead, in the A. R. U. strike, and Colorado and Idaho, he said:

"A demand is made for the return of these men to their homes for trial. It is refused. An immediate trial is demanded and lo, the prosecution is not ready for trial in spite of all its boasting. Bail is then offered in any amount and is refused and the men now held in prison in defiance of law and justice."

Continuing, the speaker said that everywhere the great struggle for profits was going on and that the situation regarding Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was only one instance of the struggle. In every epoch of history, he said, certain men arose who were the real men of that time.

"What they usually get," said Mr. Dalton, "are brickbats and clubs. Afterwards they get monuments, but not until they are so dead that they don't know anything about them."

The object of those who had been responsible for the incarceration of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, he declared, was to smash the Western Federation of Miners. They wanted Moyer, he said, not because he was Moyer, but because

he is president of the Western Federation of Miners.

Reforms, so the speaker stated, or any new movement always was looked upon at first with the belief that they could not succeed.

"King George said to the revolutionists, 'you cannot take the colonies.' But they did. And when the northern abolitionists said 'the slaves must be free,' the southern masters said, 'the slaves cannot be freed.' But they were."

In conclusion the speaker said that so long as the constitution permitted the capitalist class to do as it wished, that class upheld it, but when it became an instrument in the hands of the laboring class, the capitalists refuted it. Butte, he said, was regarded as the Gibraltar of unionism, and the action taken by it protesting against the imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone would be a great factor in their behalf.

M. G. O'Malley.

M. G. O'Malley said he had been informed that politics were to play no part in the mass meeting, and he said he would respect the request of his hosts, but he wished to remind those present that with the working men was the power to place men in office who would make and enforce just and proper laws.

Ringing Resolutions.

The following ringing resolutions were unanimously adopted by the assembled multitude:

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, respected citizens of the state of Colorado, have been secretly arrested, unlawfully and hurriedly deported from Colorado to Idaho and illegally imprisoned;

in fact and effect kidnapped and maliciously held; and,

"Whereas, this brazen act, this glaring outrage, this arrogant usurpation of power and flagrant violation of law and unscrupulous misuse and unwarranted abuse of official executive authority; this bold, heinous crime, committed against society, against all law and order, government, liberty and civilization, arouse and provoke our profound denunciation and most positive disapproval; and,

"Whereas, This unconstitutional outrage, the performance and tolerance of such dastardly deeds, the consummation of such vicious acts and their execution strike at the vitals of organized society and destroy good government and make safety insecure and liberty impossible; and,

"Whereas, It is apparent that Governor McDonald of Colorado and Governor Gooding of Idaho are not believers in law and order but the violators of this symbol of civilization; they are the mere servants of corporate wealth, its confidential hirelings, its truckling lackeys; they have strangled justice, humiliated civilization, punished innocence, ignored law and liberty; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Butte, in mass meeting assembled this 5th day of August 1906, demand of you, Frank J. Smith, as trial judge of the Seventh Judicial district of the state of Idaho, that you either live up to the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, which says, 'The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the

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EIGHT HOUR LAW SLAUGHTERED

Judicial anarchy has just committed its greatest crime against the eight-hour cause in the sweeping decision of Judge Hendry of the district court at Livingston. In the case of the Livingston Trades council against the Livingston Concrete company for violation of the eight-hour constitutional amendment, Judge Hendry has rendered a decision declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional, covering municipal, county and state works, mines, mills and smelters. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court, but if unsuccessful, labor will have sustained its severest defeat from the hands of Montana's official law breakers.

The Climax of Anarchy

In its wholesale destruction of law, in its overruling of the expressed explicit will of the people's at the ballot box, this act, which the daily papers scarcely mention, is the climax of judicial anarchy and scarcely has a parallel in the history of Montana. It sets aside a law embodied by amendment and referendum in the constitution of the state of Montana. This amendment passed both houses of the legislature by two-thirds majority, was signed by the governor and when referred to the people was adopted by a vote of 28,631 as against a negative vote of only 3,958. Now this petty judge in his servile prostitution to certain interests dares to put his muddy feet upon this law in the district court at Livingston, Friday.

Abject Tools

The history of the struggle of organized labor for the enforcement of the constitutional law reveals on the part of the foes of labor and laws as abject slavery to the contracting interests as ever raised the blush of shame to the cheeks of Montana's self-respecting citizenship and this latest judicial outrage is only the climax toward which a series of similar high handed actions in justice and district courts in Helena, Livingston, Billings and other places have been leading.

JUDGES ENTERTAIN A PRISONER

Montana was recently disgraced by the pitiful spectacle of judges, lawyers and a prisoner at the bar charged with wholesale stealing and since convicted, mingling at an entertainment given in honor of a visiting judge. Equally as bad the event was heralded to the public in a daily paper apparently without any sense of the shamelessness of the situation.

Judge Brantley according to this paper, gave an entertainment in honor of Judge Wolverton and wife and among the guests present besides a number of lawyers, well known to the public, was W. J. Walsh and wife. Mr. Walsh at that time was being tried for fencing 11,000 acres of public land in Meagher county before the same judge who was his fellow guest and who later found hi-

In Livingston
The petty Fridleys Judge's decision sustaining the law breaking action and leading to the strike in Livingston will be remembered as the outcome of a long series of legal assaults on the fundamental law. The present case has been actively prosecuted against the Livingston Concrete company in the person of Frank Beley, a Democratic politician, and office holder, "labor lover," law breaker and sweater and was ably defended by the famed labor advocate, Attorney H. J. Miller, who slops over with love for down trodden labor just before election and straightway sells out labor for a petty retainer fee. The case will be carried from these "labor lovers" into the higher courts.

In Helena

In Helena the trick of delay has been successfully practiced by the minions of "law and order." Early last winter Rees Davies began the prosecution of contractors violating the law in the justice court. The case was appealed to the district court where it has been through the unscrupulous use of technicalities laying since December 6, 1906. In the meantime, the contractors protected from interference have continued their high handed violations of the law.

In Billings

Gannon and Rebe were arrested in Billings for working their men nine hours, were found guilty and were fined by Judge Mann \$100 each, and took the usual appeal, which has enabled them to continue their law breaking. One McIntosh, a contractor, was brought before Judge Mann for violating the law, but a change of venue was secured to Justice Frazier, who, upon the advice of O. O'Goddard, attorney for McIntosh, that the law was a farce and was never intended by the Republicans and Democrats who passed it to be enforced, dismissed the case.

The Strike

It will be remembered that when the

street employees of Livingston could not get justice in any courts and finally when Judge Black, at Fridley, rendered a decision adverse to the eight-hour cause leaving the men no other prospect but an increase of work from nine to ten hours at \$2.50, a strike and the organization of Union No. 27 followed. We are advised from Livingston that their union has grown to a membership

ASTOUNDING JUDICIAL VENALITY

New York, Aug. 3.—The state labor law of New York restricting the labor by women and children to ten hours a day and sixty hours a week in factory was declared today by Justice Olmstead in a decision handed down in the court of special session to be an unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights. The ruling was concurred in by Justices McKean and Dewell. Judge Olmstead declared that the law was class legislation.

Justice Olmstead said in his decision: "To labor and employ labor are in herent and inalienable rights of our citizens and cannot be taken away in whole or in part unless upon the broad ground of public good, which must be predicated upon legislative dictum."

"It may be stated as a well settled legal proposition that the right to labor and contract for that labor is both a liberty and a property right; when therefore, the legislature enacts a statute such as that under consideration, it must be admitted that it has infringed, in the enactment, the rights which are very clearly accorded by the constitution to the individual citizen. One of those rights certainly was the right to contract for her labor and to work

when and where she pleased without reference to the position of the hands upon the dial of the clock. It was not until four years after that the lawmaking power sought to place the limitation under consideration upon them. What was the legislative intent in doing this?"

"The attorney general finds and urges no other reason than that the general welfare of the state demands that the progeny of women of the factories shall have mothers with healthy bodies, to the end that the state may have study citizens. Does the state look merely to the children of the factories for men for its future good citizens? Why should not the housewife, the woman who toils at home, in mercantile houses, in offices, or she who toils not at all—the society woman—be exempt from legislative interference or mandatory, for the same reason? Some of them may be mothers of future citizens and it should be of great interest to the state that their progeny should have proper birth and breeding to conserve its welfare. If this question of future citizenship is the only excuse for the assumption of police power, what becomes of the rights of the non-child bearing woman, a considerable class?"—Press Dispatch.

LOOK OUT FOR DISFRANCHISEMENT

This is the time for socialists to be vigilant regarding registration and the new election law; otherwise the laws made for us by our political and industrial bosses can easily be used to disfranchise us. It is safe to predict thousands of citizens will be disfranchised this year through ignorance of the technical requirements of law and we fear that many of these will be socialists.

First, all citizens in those counties that adopted the new primary election law must register before or on August 15, 1906, or they cannot vote this year.

The counties that have adopted this vicious measure are Yellowstone, Sweet Grass, Ravalli, Valley, Meagher, Chouteau and Rosebud.

Second, in all those counties that did not adopt the primary election law all citizens must register at the time of registration before the November elections. This is in compliance with the state constitution, which requires that in all towns of 1,000 voters or over the citizens must register every year and in all towns or districts of less than 1,000 voters the citizens register every eighth year. This is an eighth year.

Third, regardless of what happens: Socialists don't fail to register. Register if you are in a county that does not put up a socialist ticket for we are going to have the state ticket in the field and will want your support. Register if you are in a county that has adopted the new primary election law even if no socialist county ticket is put up for the primary election. Register for under such circumstances socialists will be put up for the November elections in spite of the primary election laws.

Attorney General Galen rendered an opinion last week to the effect that voters registering in counties that have adopted the primary law will have to register between July 15 and August 15 for the primary election September 4. This makes the primary law unconstitutional for it discriminates between voters in Montana. That is, while a man in one county will have to be in the state twelve months prior to the September election before he can vote, a man in the next county will have to be in the state only twelve months prior to the November election.

Therefore whatever you do don't forget to register.

IDAHO CAPITALISTS DEFIANT

The republican party of Idaho is so far from the working class in its interests and sympathies that all the revelations of the socialist and labor press exposing the conspiracy against the Western Federation of Miners' officers, all the flood of protests pouring from the united labor of America, the shameful conduct of governors and judges, the outrageous denial of bail and trial, the disappearance of the principal confessor without regular procedure, have had absolutely no effect upon it except to arouse its capitalistic spirit of defiance to the final climax.

At the republican convention in Idaho last week the temper and intentions of the republican party was shown by the nomination for office of those two arch-conspirators and law-breakers Gooding and Borah. Frank R. Gooding was re-nominated for lieutenant governor and William E. Borah for United States senator.

In putting up these two men, for the highest offices in the state, the capitalist class has squarely and fairly answered the challenge of the working class in putting up Haywood in Colorado. The issue is squarely drawn now between capital and labor—there can be no backing out—the fight is on to the finish, "and damned he who cries enough."

The working man so near the seat of battle as Idaho, Montana, Wyoming or

Colorado, who is so mentally enslaved, so morally degraded, so cowardly in spirit that he will cast a vote for that party that has nominated Gooding and Borah is unworthy the name of the working class and should be spurned like a leper.

Every one knows Gooding's record. How he condemned the prisoners when the arrest was first made and directed public opinion along channels calculated to arouse popular prejudice against the miners union, how he threatened that they would not leave Idaho alive, how he appealed to the bankers for money to prosecute them and his many ferocious and culpable acts and it will be remembered that Borah is the man, who during the legal battle to rescue the prisoners from the clutches of the kidnappers, remarked:

"You quote the constitution against us. The constitution cuts no figure in this court. Yes, we took the prisoners by unconstitutional means. It was the only way we could get them. Here they are and what are you going to do about it?"

In that republican convention we heard of no voice raised in protest against the candidacy of such men.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to Gov. Gooding in the enforcement of law and public order in Idaho.

Will the working men vote for such a party?

BOMBS OF THE REVOLUTION

Let your ballots be loaded with dynamite this fall.

Czarism, autocracy and capitalism are the trinity of infernalism.

Westward from Russia to Colo-Russia is the trend of revolution.

Ballots for America; bombs for Russia, are the weapons of the world's revolutionists.

Every bomb in Russia should be a ballot; every ballot in America should be a bomb.

We are going to blow up the American Bastille at Caldwell, Idaho, this fall with loaded ballots.

When the munity broke out in Cronstadt this week, Peterhof near by "Got damp quick."

"I see my Fannish," exclaimed the czar when the mutiny broke out in Finland last week.

There were signs this week that the czar was about to change his mind about not going abroad this year.

Premier Stolypin's method with the revolutionists of "strong handed reform," is a Russian adaptation of Roosevelt's "big stick" policy.

Until the ballot fails, the advocacy of revolution by violence in America is treason to the working class and premeditated murder.

The struggle that begins with the death of czarism can end only with the death of capitalism; this is America's as well as Russia's fight.

The republican and democratic parties are about to subject us to a policy of "strong handed reform", which indicates that the revolution has spread to America.

The problem of the hour is to make enough revolutionists in America to begin the revolution here before it ends in Russia, and to complete, before a truce is signed, what Russia has begun.

The capitalist class of America has already lined up in the world's revolution; its papers already tag the czar's hired murderers, "loyal;" this is at once a notice and a challenge to us; how will we answer on election day?